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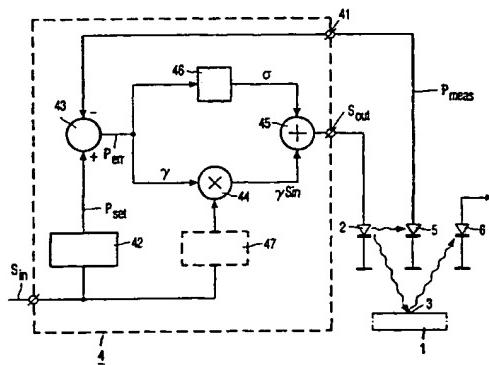
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(54) Title: CONTROL CIRCUIT FOR A RADIATION SOURCE AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A RADIATION SOURCE

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(57) Abstract: The invention pertains to a control circuit (4) for a radiation source (2). The circuit comprises means (43) for generating an error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) which is indicative for a difference between a measured average value of the output power of the radiation source (2) and a desired average value ( $P_{set}$ ) of the output power of the radiation source. The circuit further comprises combining means (44, 45, 46) for generating a control signal ( $S_{out}$ ) for the radiation source (2) in response to said error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and to an information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) for modulating the radiation source. The combining means comprise first means (44) for modifying the information signal by a multiplicative factor (which is dependent on the error signal, and second means (45, 46) for modifying the information signal by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is dependent on the error signal.

**CONTROL CIRCUIT FOR A RADIATION SOURCE AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A RADIATION SOURCE**

The invention pertains to a control circuit for a radiation source comprising means for generating an error signal which is indicative for a difference between a measured average value of the output power of the radiation source and a desired average value of the output power of the radiation source,

5 - combining means for generating a control signal for the radiation source in response to said error signal and to an information signal for modulating the radiation source.

The invention also pertains to an apparatus for reading and/or writing a record carrier comprising the control circuit.

The invention further pertains to an optical transmitter comprising the control  
10 circuit.

The invention further pertains to a method for controlling a radiation source.

From US 4 796 267 a laser controller is known which comprises a negative feedback loop to control an average light quantity level despite variations in temperature. The feedback loop comprises a sensor for generating an output signal which is a measure for the power of radiation of the radiation source, a low-pass filter for low pass filtering the output signal. The feedback loop further comprises a subtractor for generating a difference signal which is a difference between said low-pass filtered signal and a setpoint signal representing the desired average light quantity level. The known circuit maintains the average light quantity level when the temperature changes. However if the temperature changes also the proportionality factor between the control current and the light quantity level of the semiconductor radiation source changes. This implies that the difference between the output levels of the radiation source changes with a changing temperature.

25 Also control circuits are known which include feedback means which monitor the respective power of the radiation for each modulation level and adapt the control current accordingly. This has the disadvantage that the feedback means require a large bandwidth.

- 2
- It is a purpose of the invention to provide a control circuit for a radiation source which is capable of maintaining a plurality of intensity levels at a predetermined value, using a feedback loop with a relatively low bandwidth. It is a further purpose to provide an apparatus for reading and/or writing a record carrier comprising such a control circuit, and an optical transmitter comprising such a control circuit. It is also a purpose to provide a method for controlling a radiation source having this capability. According to the invention the control means comprise
- first means for modifying the information signal by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  which is dependent on the error signal, and
  - 10 - second means for modifying the information signal by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is dependent on the error signal.

The output power of a laser diode is dependent on temperature (T). The output power (P) may be approximated by

$$P = 0 \text{ for } I < I_t \quad (1a)$$

$$15 \quad P = \eta(T)^* (I - I_t(T)) \text{ for } I \geq I_t \quad (1b)$$

wherein  $I_t$  is a threshold current required for activating the laserdiode and  $\eta$  is a slope (relative efficiency). Both the threshold current  $I_t$  and the slope  $\eta$  are dependent on the temperature. In the control circuit of the invention the information signal is modified by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  and an additive factor  $\sigma$  and both factors are dependent on the error signal. This 20 enables the control circuit to perform each of the different functions such as reading, writing, erasing and preheating at the appropriate power levels despite variations in temperature.

It has been found that for most semiconductor light sources the following relationship exists between the threshold current and the slope:

$$\frac{\eta_0}{\eta} = (1 - a) + a \frac{I_{th}}{I_{th0}} \quad (2)$$

25 Therein  $\eta$ ,  $\eta_0$  are the slopes at a temperature and a reference temperature respectively, while  $I_{th}$ ,  $I_{th0}$  are the threshold currents at those temperatures and  $a$  is a dimensionless constant which is characteristic for each semiconductor light source. The value of this constant usually is within the range of 0.5 to 1.5. Hence in order to compensate at the same time for both the influence of the temperature on the slope and on the required 30 threshold current, in a practical embodiment the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  and an additive factor  $\sigma$  are related according to the function

$$\gamma = k\sigma + b, \quad (3)$$

wherein

$$k = a \frac{\gamma_0}{\sigma_0} \text{ and } b = \gamma_0. \quad (4)$$

Therein  $\gamma_0$  and  $\sigma_0$  respectively are the values of  $\gamma$  and  $\sigma$  at a reference temperature.

- 5 A control circuit according to the invention can be implemented in different ways. In a first preferred embodiment the additive factor  $\sigma$  is linearly dependent on the error signal  $P_{em}$ , while the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  is computed from  $\sigma$  according to the relation 3 above. Such an embodiment of a control circuit according to the invention is characterized in that the first means comprise modification means which calculate a modified error signal
- 10 from the error signal and multiplication means for generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for the product of the modified error signal and the information signal and in that the second means comprise addition means for generating an output signal which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and the error signal, the output signal being the control signal.
- 15 A variant of this preferred embodiment is characterized in that the first means comprise modification means which calculate a modified error signal from the error signal and multiplication means for generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for the product of the modified error signal and the information signal and in that the second means comprise further multiplication means for generating a further intermediate signal which is
- 20 indicative for a product of the error signal and a further information signal and addition means for generating an output signal which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and the further intermediate signal, the output signal being the control signal. This embodiment provides for an additional degree of freedom for controlling the radiation source.
- 25 Likewise a second preferred embodiment is possible in which the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  is linearly dependent on the error signal. In that case the additive factor  $\sigma$  can be computed from the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  by the inverse of relation 3. Hence

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{k}(\gamma - b) \quad (5)$$

- Such a second preferred control circuit according to the invention is therefore
- 30 characterized in that the first means comprise multiplication means for generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for the product of the error signal and the information signal and in that the second means comprise modification means which calculate a modified

error signal from the error signal and addition means for generating an output signal which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and the modified error signal, the output signal being the control signal. Various ways of feedback control are possible such that the multiplicative and the additive component comply with the mutual relation described above.

- 5 However, in the first and the second preferred embodiment described above one of these two components is directly dependent on the error signal, so that the control means can be implemented in a relatively simple way, e.g. with a relatively small amount of hardware.

A preferred embodiment of the first embodiment of the control circuit according to the invention is further characterized by a node for receiving a signal which is 10 indicative for a measured reflection coefficient of an object which is radiated by the radiation source, by subtraction means for generating a difference signal which is indicative for a difference between a desired reflection coefficient and the measured reflection coefficient, by multiplication means for generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for a product of the difference signal and a signal indicative for a desired power, and addition means for 15 generating a signal which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and a further signal indicative for a desired power.

In practice dust, fingerprints etc. may absorb a part of the radiation from the radiation source, and therewith influence its effect on the record carrier. In this preferred embodiment these influences are compensated for, while at the same time still a good 20 compensation for temperature influences is obtained.

Preferably this embodiment is characterized by multiplication means for generating a product signal which is indicative of a product of the difference signal and the error signal and means for generating an output signal which is indicative for the sum of the product signal and the difference signal. In this way a short response time is obtained.

25 The controller according to the invention is in particular suitable for application in a recording/playback device using a radiation source. In accordance with the invention therefore a device for recording and/or playback of information on a record carrier includes

- a controller according to the invention,
- 30 - a radiation source which is controllable by the controller,
- a sensor for generating a signal which is indicative of an intensity of radiation emitted by the radiation source and which is coupled to an input of the controller,
- means for mapping the radiation beam at a spot at the information carrier,

- means for causing a relative displacement between the spot and the record carrier.

The control circuit according to the invention is also very suitable for application in an optical transmitter. An optical transmitter according to the invention

5 therefore comprises:

- input means for receiving an input signal,  
- a control circuit according to one of the claims 1 to 7 coupled to said input means,

- a radiation source controlled by the control circuit  
10 - measuring means for measuring an amount of radiation generated by the radiation source having an output coupled to the control circuit,  
- means to couple the output of the radiation source into a light conductor.

The invention also pertains to a method for controlling a radiation source comprising

15 - determining an error signal which is indicative for a difference between a measured average value of the output power of the radiation source and a desired average value of the output power of the radiation source,  
- generating a control signal for the radiation source by combining said error signal and an information signal representative of information to be written to the radiation  
20 source, characterized in that,  
the step of generating the control signal comprises  
- modifying the information signal by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  which is dependent on the error signal, and  
- modifying the information signal by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is dependent  
25 on the error signal.

These and other aspects of the invention are described in more detail with reference to the figures. Therein

30 Figure 1 schematically shows a first embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention for reading and/or writing an optical or opto-magnetic record carrier,

Figure 2 shows a portion of the apparatus of Figure 1 in more detail,

Figure 3 schematically shows a second embodiment of an apparatus according to the invention,

Figure 4 shows a portion of the apparatus of Figure 3 in more detail,  
Figure 5 shows an embodiment of a control circuit according to the invention,  
Figure 6 shows a further embodiment of a control circuit according the  
invention.

5

Figure 7 shows an optical transmitter according to the invention.

Figure 8 schematically shows a method for controlling a radiation source.

Figure 1 schematically shows an embodiment of an apparatus for reading  
10 and/or writing an optical or opto-magnetic information carrier 1. In the embodiment shown  
the apparatus is both suitable for reading and writing. The apparatus comprises a radiation  
source 2, for generating radiation. The apparatus also comprises an optical system for  
mapping the radiation at a scanning spot 3 at an information carrier and displacing means for  
displacing the record carrier 1 and the scanning spot 3 with respect to each other. As the  
15 optical system and the displacing means are not relevant to the present invention they are not  
shown, nor described here in detail. The optical system could be of any type known to the  
person skilled in the art of optical recording and comprise for example one or more optical  
components such as lenses, mirrors, grids, and holograms. Likewise the displacing means  
may be implemented in different ways known to the skilled person. For example an apparatus  
20 for a disc shaped information carrier may comprise a spindle motor for rotating the record  
carrier, and displacing means for displacing the radiation spot. The latter may comprise a  
single stage, in the form of a sledge driven by a linear motor or a rotatable arm driven by a  
voice coil motor. Preferably the radiation spot displacing means comprise another stage for  
performing small movements, for example in the form of an actuator for controlling a lens in  
25 the optical system. In the case of an optical card, the apparatus may comprise displacing  
means for longitudinally displacing the card, for example a linear motor or a rotating motor  
in combination with a transmission system to convert the rotating movement in a linear  
movement. In a further embodiment the information carrier is an optical tape. In that  
embodiment the apparatus preferably has a first displacing means for displacing the tape in  
30 its longitudinal direction and second displacing means for moving the scanning spot in a  
direction transverse thereto.

The apparatus shown is provided with a control circuit 4 for the radiation  
source 3 which comprises means 41, 42, 43 for generating an error signal  $P_{err}$  which is  
indicative for a difference between a measured average value  $P_{meas}$  of the output power of the

radiation source and a desired average value  $P_{set}$  of the output power of the radiation source  
3. In the embodiment shown said means comprise input means 41, e.g. an input terminal or a connection for receiving a signal  $P_{meas}$  from a light sensitive diode 5, which signal  $P_{meas}$  is indicative for a measured output power of the radiation source 2. The means for generating  
5 the error signal also comprise setting means 42 for setting a desired average value  $P_{set}$  of the output power of the radiation source, and combination means 43, in this case a subtractor for subtracting the signal  $P_{meas}$  from the signal  $P_{set}$ . The light sensitive diode 5 receives a portion of the radiation of the radiation source 2, for example via a partly reflecting mirror in the optical path from the light source 2 to the information carrier 1. In the embodiment shown the  
10 light sensitive diode 5 has a relatively small bandwidth, so that it is not necessary to use a separate low pass filter to filter the output signal of the light sensitive diode 5. The apparatus shown is further provided by detection means 6, for detecting radiation which is reflected by the record carrier 1. The detection means 6 may be used for generating a read signal which is representative of information stored at the record carrier 1. The detection means 6 may  
15 comprise a plurality of detectors, which enables a signal processing system known as such to generate a radial error and a focus error signal.

The control circuit further comprises combining means 44, 45, 46 for generating a control signal  $S_{out}$  for the radiation source 2 in response to the error signal  $P_{err}$  and to an information signal  $S_{in}$  representative of information in accordance with which the  
20 radiation source 2 is to be modulated.

The combining means comprise first means 44 for modifying the information signal  $S_{in}$  by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  which is dependent on the error signal  $P_{err}$ . The information signal  $S_{in}$  may be further modified by a write strategy puls generator 47 which generates one or more pulses for each information symbol in the information signal. The  
25 combining means further comprise second means 45 for modifying the information signal  $S_{in}$  by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is dependent on the error signal  $P_{err}$ .

In the embodiment shown the setting means 42 determine the desired average value  $P_{set}$  of the power from the information signal  $S_{in}$ . If the desired average value  $P_{set}$  of the power is constant, however, the setting means 42 may be in the form of a register containing  
30 said constant value.

The multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  and the additive factor  $\sigma$  are related according to the function

$$\gamma = k\sigma + b$$

In the embodiment shown the first means 44 comprise a multiplier for generating an intermediate signal  $\gamma S_{in}$  which is indicative for the product of the error signal  $P_{err}$  and the information signal  $S_{in}$  and in that the second means 45, 46 comprise modification means 46 which calculate a modified error signal  $\sigma$  from the error signal  $P_{err}$  and addition means 45 for generating an output signal  $S_{out}$  which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal  $\gamma S_{in}$  and the modified error signal  $\sigma$ . The output signal is the control signal  $S_{out}$  for the radiation source.

The modification means 46 are shown in more detail in Figure 2. The modification means comprise a multiplier 461, an adder 462, a first register 463 and a second register 464. The first and the second register respectively contain the values:

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{\sigma_0}{\gamma_0} \text{ and } \frac{a-1}{a} \sigma_0$$

Hence the output signal  $\sigma$  of the modification means 46 complies with

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\sigma_0}{\gamma_0} \gamma + \frac{a-1}{a} \sigma_0 \quad (6)$$

Figure 3 shows a second embodiment of a control circuit 7 according to the invention. In Figure 3 parts having the same reference numerals as in Figure 1 correspond to each other. Furthermore, the parts 71, 72, 73 correspond to parts 41, 42, 43 in Figure 1. The optional part 77 corresponds to the optional part 47. In the embodiment shown in Figure 3 the first means 74, 76 comprise modification means 76 which calculate a modified error signal  $\gamma$  from the error signal  $P_{err}$ . The first means further comprise multiplication means 74 for generating an intermediate signal  $\gamma S_{in}$  which is indicative for the product of the modified error signal  $\gamma$  and the information signal  $S_{in}$ . The second means 75 comprise an adder for generating an output signal  $S_{out}$  which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal  $\gamma S_{in}$  and the error signal  $P_{err}$ , the output signal  $S_{out}$  being the control signal.

The modification means 76 are shown in more detail in Figure 4. The modification means 76 comprise a first and a second multiplier 761, 762, an adder 763, and a first and a second register 764, 765. The first register 764 contains the value  $\frac{a}{\sigma_0}$  and the second register contains the value  $\gamma_0$ .

The modified error signal  $\gamma$  complies with:

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 + \frac{a\gamma_0}{\sigma_0} \sigma \quad (7)$$

A modification of the embodiment of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 5. Mutually

- 5 corresponding parts in those Figures have the same reference numerals. In Figure 5 the second means 75, 78 comprise further multiplication means 78 for generating a further intermediate signal  $\sigma S_{in}$  which is indicative for a product of the error signal  $P_{err}$  and a further information signal.

Another modification of that embodiment of the control circuit 7 according to  
 10 the invention is shown in Figure 6. Said modification is characterized by a node 83 for receiving a signal  $R_{meas}$  which is indicative for a measured reflection coefficient of an object which is radiated by the radiation source 2. The modified embodiment further comprises subtraction means 80 for generating a difference signal  $R_{diff}$  which is indicative for a difference between a desired reflection coefficient  $R_{set}$  and the measured reflection  
 15 coefficient  $R_{meas}$ . The control circuit 7 has multiplication means 81 for generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for a product of the difference signal  $R_{diff}$  and a signal indicative for a desired power  $P_{set1}$ . The control circuit also has addition means 82 for generating a signal  $P_{set}$  which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and a further signal  $P_{set2}$  indicative for a desired power. The signal  $P_{set2}$  is a measure for the minimum  
 20 supply current required to activate the radiation source. The signal  $P_{set1}$  is a measure for an additional current required to obtain the desired power.

In an implementation of the embodiments of Figures 5 and 6 the modification means 76 are the modification means shown in Figure 4 and the value of the register 765 is equal to the signal  $R_{diff}$ . In that embodiment the multiplication means 762 and 761 generate a product signal which is indicative of a product of the difference signal and the error signal. The adder 763 serves as means for generating an output signal which is indicative for the sum of the product signal and the difference signal  $R_{diff}$ .

Figure 7 schematically shows an optical transmitter. The transmitter comprises input means for receiving an input signal  $S_{in}$ . The transmitter further comprises a control  
 30 circuit 4 according to the invention, for example as shown in Figure 1 which is coupled to said input means. The transmitter also comprises a radiation source 2 controlled by the control circuit 4 and measuring means 5, e.g. in the form of a light sensitive diode for measuring an amount of radiation generated by the radiation source 2. The light sensitive

diode 5 has an output coupled to the control circuit 4. The optical transmitter further has means 8 to couple the output of the radiation source 2 into a light conductor 9.

- Figure 8 schematically shows a method for controlling a radiation source 2. The method comprises steps S1 to S3 for determining an error signal  $P_{err}$ . First a desired average value  $P_{set}$  of the output power of the radiation source 2 is calculated in step S1. Subsequently a measured average value  $P_{meas}$  of the output power of the radiation source 2 is determined in step S2. Then the difference between those values is determined in step S3. Then in steps S4 to S7 a control signal  $S_{out}$  is generated for the radiation source 2 by combining said error signal  $P_{err}$  and an information signal  $S_{in}$  representative of information to be written to the radiation source 2. In step S4 a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  is determined from the error signal  $P_{err}$ . Subsequently in step S5 the information signal  $S_{in}$  is modified by the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$ . In step S6 an additive factor  $\sigma$  is calculated from the error signal. In step S7 the information signal  $S_{in}$  is modified by the additive factor  $\sigma$ . The method may for example be implemented as a computer program on a general purpose processor.
- It is remarked that the scope of protection of the invention is not restricted to the embodiments described herein. Neither is the scope of protection restricted by the reference numerals included in the claims. The word 'comprising' does not exclude other parts than those mentioned in a claim. The word 'a(n)' preceding an element does not exclude a plurality of those elements. The invention resides in each new feature or combination of features.

## CLAIMS:

1. A control circuit (7) for a radiation source (5) comprising  
means (73) for generating an error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) which is indicative for a difference between a measured average value ( $P_{meas}$ ) of the output power of the radiation source and a desired average value ( $P_{set}$ ) of the output power of the radiation source,  
5 combining means (74, 75, 76) for generating a control signal ( $S_{out}$ ) for the radiation source (5) in response to said error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and to an information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) for modulating the radiation source, characterized in that, the combining means comprise  
first means (74, 76) for modifying the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  which is dependent on the error signal ( $S_{err}$ ), and  
10 second means (75) for modifying the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is dependent on the error signal ( $S_{err}$ ).  
  
2. A control circuit according to claim 1, characterized in that the multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  and the additive factor  $\sigma$  are related according to the following function  
$$\gamma = k\sigma + b$$
  
  
3. A control circuit according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first means (74, 76) comprise modification means (76) which calculate a modified error signal ( $\gamma$ ) from 20 the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and multiplication means (74) for generating an intermediate signal ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) which is indicative for the product of the modified error signal ( $\gamma$ ) and the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) and in that the second means (75) comprise addition means for generating an output signal ( $S_{out}$ ) which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) and the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ), the output signal being the control signal.  
25  
4. A control circuit according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first means (74, 76) comprise modification means (76) which calculate a modified error signal ( $\gamma$ ) from the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and multiplication means (74) for generating an intermediate signal ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) which is indicative for the product of the modified error signal ( $\gamma$ ) and the information

- signal ( $S_{in}$ ) and in that the second means (75, 78) comprise further multiplication means (78) for generating a further intermediate signal ( $\sigma S_{in}$ ) which is indicative for a product of the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and a further information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) and addition means (75) for generating an output signal ( $S_{out}$ ) which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal (5) ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) and the further intermediate signal ( $\sigma S_{in}$ ), the output signal being the control signal.
5. A control circuit according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the first means comprise multiplication means (44) for generating an intermediate signal ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) which is indicative for the product of the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) and in that 10 the second means comprise modification means (46) which calculate a modified error signal ( $\sigma$ ) from the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and addition means (45) for generating an output signal ( $S_{out}$ ) which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal ( $\gamma S_{in}$ ) and the modified error signal (5), the output signal being the control signal.
- 15 6. A control circuit according to claim 3, further characterized by a node (83) for receiving a signal ( $R_{meas}$ ) which is indicative for a measured reflection coefficient of an object which is radiated by the radiation source, by subtraction means (80) for generating a difference signal ( $R_{diff}$ ) which is indicative for a difference between a desired reflection coefficient and the measured reflection coefficient, by multiplication means (81) for 20 generating an intermediate signal which is indicative for a product of the difference signal ( $R_{diff}$ ) and a signal ( $P_{set1}$ ) indicative for a desired power, and addition means (82) for generating a signal which is indicative for the sum of the intermediate signal and a further signal ( $P_{set2}$ ) indicative for a desired power.
- 25 7. A control circuit according to claim 6, characterized by multiplication means (761, 762) for generating a product signal which is indicative of a product of the difference signal ( $R_{diff}$ ) and the error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and means (763) for generating an output signal ( $\gamma$ ) which is indicative for the sum of the product signal and the difference signal.
- 30 8. A device for recording and/or playback of information on a record carrier, the device including
  - a controller (4) as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 7
  - a radiation source (2) which is controllable by the controller (4),

- a sensor (5) for generating a signal ( $P_{meas}$ ) which is indicative of an intensity of radiation emitted by the radiation source (2) and which is coupled to an input of the controller,
  - means for mapping radiation emitted by the radiation source (2) at a spot (3) at 5 the information carrier (1),
  - means for causing a relative displacement between the spot (3) and the record carrier (1).
9.       Optical transmitter comprising
- 10 -      input means for receiving an input signal ( $S_{in}$ ),  
-      a control circuit (4) according to one of the claims 1 to 7 coupled to said input means,  
-      a radiation source (2) controlled by the control circuit (4),  
-      measuring means (5) for measuring an amount of radiation generated by the 15 radiation source (2) having an output coupled to the control circuit (4),  
-      means (8) to couple radiation of the radiation source (2) into a light conductor (9).
10.      Method for controlling a radiation source (2) comprising
- 20 -      determining an error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) which is indicative for a difference between a measured average value ( $P_{meas}$ ) of the output power of the radiation source (2) and a desired average value ( $P_{set}$ ) of the output power of the radiation source,  
-      generating a control signal ( $S_{out}$ ) for the radiation source (2) by combining said error signal ( $P_{err}$ ) and an information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) representative of information to be written to 25 the radiation source (2), characterized in that,  
the step of generating the control signal comprises  
-      modifying the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) by a multiplicative factor  $\gamma$  which is dependent on the error signal ( $S_{err}$ ), and  
-      modifying the information signal ( $S_{in}$ ) by an additive factor  $\sigma$  which is 30 dependent on the error signal ( $S_{err}$ ).

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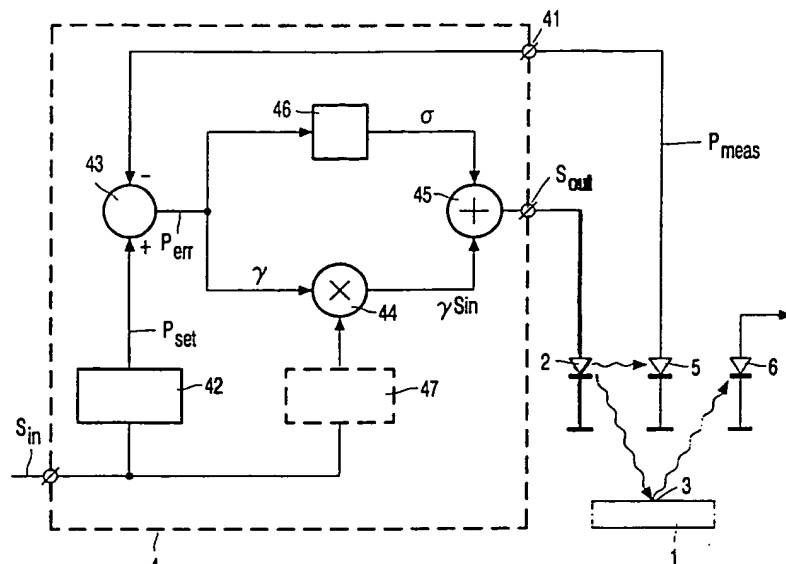


FIG. 1

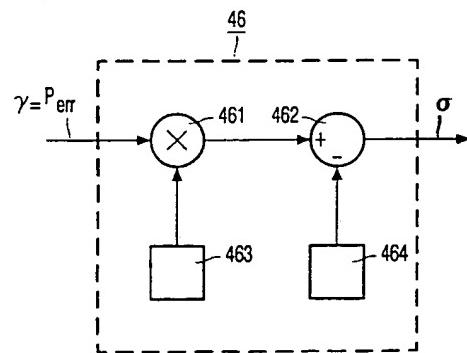


FIG. 2

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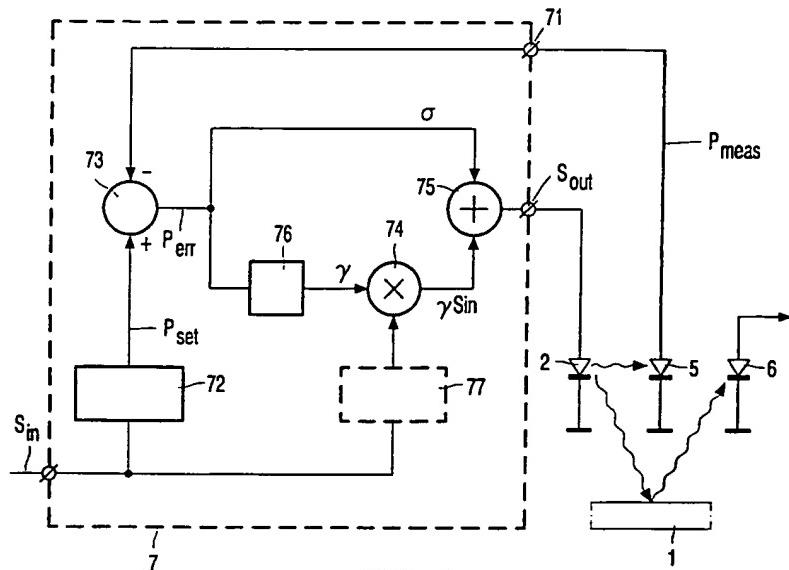


FIG. 3

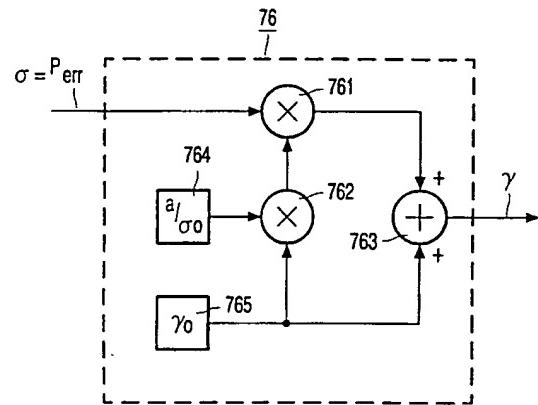


FIG. 4

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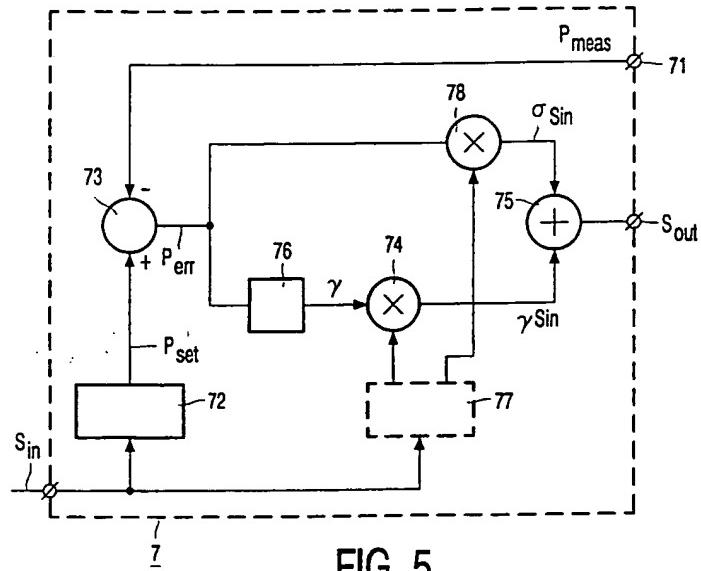


FIG. 5

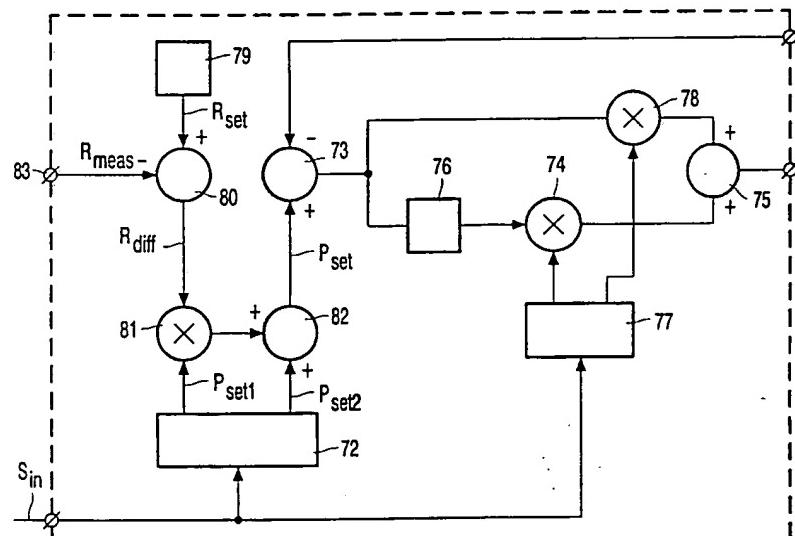


FIG. 6

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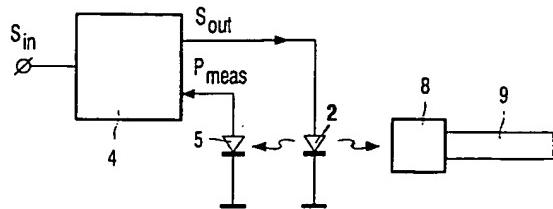


FIG. 7

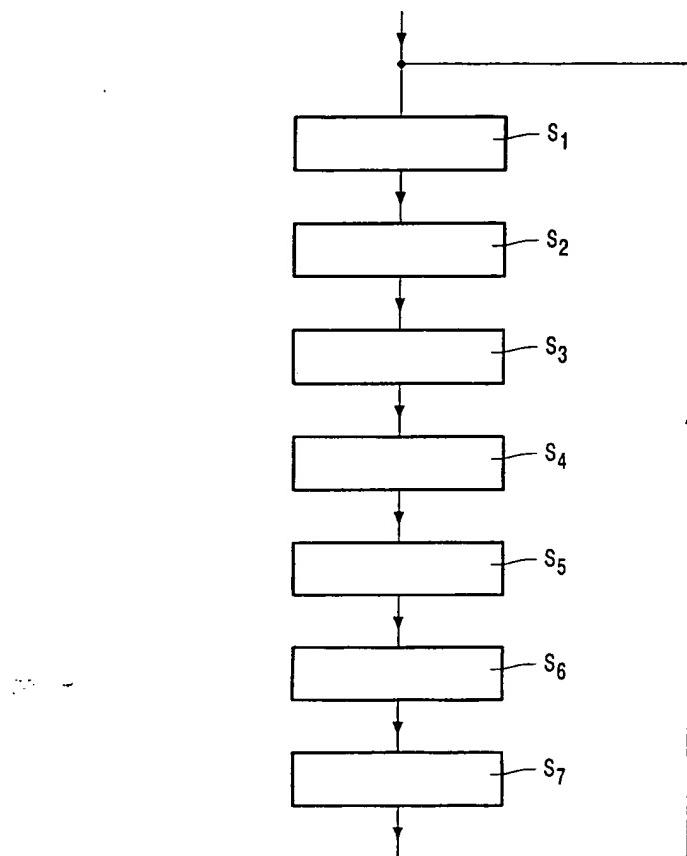


FIG. 8

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No  
PCT/EP 01/00911

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 H01S/0683 G11B7/125

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01S G11B B23K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, WPI Data, EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 284 (E-1091), 18 July 1991 (1991-07-18) -& JP 03 099485 A (BROTHER IND LTD), 24 April 1991 (1991-04-24) abstract	1-4,7,10
A	---	8,9
X	US 5 335 239 A (MCVAY DAVID M ET AL) 2 August 1994 (1994-08-02) abstract; figure 1	1,10
X	US 5 018 154 A (OHASHI TSUYOSHI) 21 May 1991 (1991-05-21) abstract; figure 1	1,10
A	US 4 733 398 A (KINOSHITA OSAMU ET AL) 22 March 1988 (1988-03-22) abstract; figure ALL	1,10
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 153 765 A (GRUNZIGER RUPERT) 6 October 1992 (1992-10-06) column 2; figure 1 -----	1,10
A	US 5 721 580 A (FURUKAWA JUNICHI ET AL) 24 February 1998 (1998-02-24) column 5-6; figure 5 -----	1,6,10
A	US 4 796 267 A (YAMADA FUMIAKI ET AL) 3 January 1989 (1989-01-03) cited in the application the whole document -----	1-10
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